



Security Council

Distr.: General
7 September 2007
English
Original: French

Letter dated 7 September 2007 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 3 September 2007 (S/2007/531) concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Ashraf Jehangir Qazi (Pakistan) as your Special Representative for the Sudan has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(Signed) Jean-Marie Ripert
President of the Security Council





Security Council

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7 September 2007

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Letter dated 4 September 2007 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), which was established on 14 August 2003 in accordance with Security Council resolution 1500 (2003).

Following the usual consultations, I would like to inform you that I intend to appoint Staffan de Mistura (Sweden) as my Special Representative and head of UNAMI. Mr. de Mistura would take over shortly in place of Ashraf Jehangir Qazi (Pakistan). Mr. Qazi has served in Iraq for more than three years and I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for his effective leadership during an exceptional period that included two sets of elections in 2005, a referendum on the Constitution, and a challenging security environment for the entire United Nations mission in Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ban Ki-moon





Security Council

Distr.: General
7 September 2007
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Letter dated 7 September 2007 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 3 September 2007 (S/2007/533) concerning your intention to appoint Staffan de Mistura (Sweden) as your Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(Signed) Jean-Marie Ripert
President of the Security Council





Security Council

Distr.: General
7 September 2007

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Letter dated 5 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour of writing to you in your capacity as the President of the Security Council for the month of September 2007 and would like to request your kind assistance in circulating as a document of the Council the attached statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia concerning large-scale military exercises launched by the Abkhaz separatist government on the territory of Abkhazia, Georgia (see annex).

(Signed) Irakli Alasania
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 5 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia expresses its concern over the recent development of events in Abkhazia, Georgia. At a time when the Georgian authorities achieved stabilization of the situation in Upper Abkhazia, established law and order and are carrying out extensive works for the restoration of infrastructure in the region and measures aimed at upgrading the living conditions of the local population, the separatist government launched another in a series of large-scale military exercises.

Up to 6,000 armed men have been put on alert and a large amount of military equipment mobilized. Besides, separatist leaders continue to voice their aggressive intentions to "restore control over the upper part of the Kodori Gorge".

The separatist regimes' illegal armed formations get their supply of arms and military equipment from the Russian Federation, while the guidance over their training, exercises and logistical support is an immediate task of the officers of the Russian armed forces.

It is noteworthy that the above-mentioned exercises are held against the background of an unprecedented number of violations of Georgian airspace by Russian military aircraft and missile attacks of the Georgian territory, as well as regular military training conducted by the Russian armed forces in the North Caucasus.

The situation is highly alarming and may lead to destabilization not only in Georgia, but in the Caucasus region as a whole.

In connection with this fact, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia, Gela Bezhuashvili, addressed a letter to his colleagues, foreign ministers of the Secretary-General's Group of Friends, providing them with updated information and urging them to adopt an active position on the existing situation.

The Georgian side calls on the Russian Federation to cease its support of the separatist regime, including military assistance, and actions uncoordinated with the Georgian authorities in the conflict zones and undertake its functions as an unbiased mediator that will prevent a dangerous development of events.

Georgia considers that the Secretary-General's Group of Friends should adopt a more principal position while assessing the acts of the separatist regime and also demand that the Russian Federation, as a member of this Group, end its destructive acts against Georgia.

The Georgian side expresses its readiness to continue cooperation with all the parties concerned to achieve full-scale peaceful resolution of the conflicts, provided that Georgia's sovereignty and territorial integrity will be fully respected.

25 August 2007

**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
7 September 2007

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session

Agenda item 5

**Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and
the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory**Security Council
Sixty-second year**Identical letters dated 7 September 2007 from the Permanent
Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

In violation of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, Israel, the occupying Power, continues to launch deadly military assaults against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. In the short period since my last letter to you, the occupying Power has killed at least 14 more Palestinians, including children, and wounded dozens more as it has continued carrying out violence and destructive raids throughout the Territory. Israel's use of such excessive and indiscriminate force is a cause of daily terror to the besieged Palestinian civilian population under its occupation who live under constant threat to their safety and well-being.

Yesterday, 6 September, the Israeli occupying forces once again entered the Gaza Strip with army tanks and bulldozers backed by helicopter gunships and launched an assault on the southern area of Khan Younis. During this incursion the occupying forces killed 10 Palestinian civilians and wounded several others. In addition to firing upon homes and agricultural fields, the occupying forces carried out house raids in the Khan Younis area, destroying their contents and traumatizing their inhabitants, including children, woman and elderly persons. This attack followed the brutal killing on 29 August of three innocent children, Yahya Ramadan Ghazal, age 12, Mahmoud Musa Ghazal, age 10, and Sara Suleiman Ghazzal, age 9, by Israeli artillery fire on a field east of the Jabaliya refugee camp in Gaza.

The Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, which remains isolated and imprisoned owing to the continued closure of all border crossings into and out of the area, is also bracing itself for the deepening of the humanitarian crisis they are suffering in the light of the repeated threats by Israeli officials to cut off electricity and other vital supplies to Gaza. This cruel collective punishment of the entire Palestinian population in the Gaza Strip is unjustifiable under any tenet of international law. The international community must undertake the necessary measures to address this crisis situation and to bring about the cessation of all such



grave breaches of the law by the occupying Power and its forces against the Palestinian people in Gaza.

At the same time, it must be stressed that Israel, the occupying Power, also continues its illegal practices against the Palestinian civilian population throughout the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. In addition to the continuation of its insidious, unlawful colonization campaign via the settlements and the Wall, the occupying Power has continued to carry out incursions and raids in the recent period, particularly in the northern West Bank in and around Nablus, Jenin and Qalqilya. This has involved violent house-to-house searches, the injury of civilians, including schoolchildren, by indiscriminate fire and the arbitrary arrest and detention of dozens more Palestinian civilians. All such actions by the occupying Power, along with its imposition of the severest restrictions on the movement of Palestinian persons and goods throughout the West Bank, including into and out of East Jerusalem, continue to cause turmoil in the daily lives of the civilian population, gravely affecting their socio-economic life and imposing further humanitarian hardships on them.

This situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, must be of serious concern to the international community for it constitutes a threat to the stability and security of the region and perpetuates an environment totally hostile to making peace. At this time, the Palestinian leadership is doing all in its capability to address the internal Palestinian situation and to alleviate civilian hardships. Yet, the international community must do its part to uphold its legal obligations, particularly under the Fourth Geneva Convention, in order to appropriately address this situation. The above-mentioned illegal actions by the occupying Power must be condemned and Israel must be called upon to halt all of its violations of international law. If Israel continues to choose not to comply with the law, then it must be compelled to do so and this requires action by the international community. The silence of the international community, including the Secretary-General and the United Nations, in the face of such constant Israeli military assaults and violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people sends the wrong message again and again, encouraging Israel, the occupying Power, to continue acting in grave breach of the law, comfortable with the knowledge that it will not be held accountable for its illegal actions against the Palestinian people under its occupation.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 294 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 27 August 2007 (A/ES-10/398-S/2007/512), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

In follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, I regret to inform you that since our last letter to you, at least 14 more Palestinian civilians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of martyrs killed since September 2000 to 4,679. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified are listed in the annex to the present letter.)

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

**Annex to the identical letters dated 7 September 2007 from the
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

**Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the
Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem***
(from Wednesday, 29 August to Thursday, 6 September 2007)

Wednesday, 29 August 2007

1. Sameh Al-Sawafeeri
2. Sarah Suleiman Ghazal (9)
3. Mahmoud Musa Ghazal (10)
4. Yahya Ramadan Ghazal (12)

Thursday, 6 September 2007

5. Tal'aat Al-Khateeb
6. Mohammad Adnan Mostafa Al-Hassi
7. Mostafa Sa'oud Al-Lababeedi
8. Nazeer Waleed Moshtaha
9. Hamza Mohammad Nasr
10. Mahmoud Sufian Salama
11. Mohammad Al-Abadleh
12. Mohammad Baraka
13. Ghassan Al-Saqqa
14. Mohammad Abu Labdah

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 4,679.



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
10 September 2007

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda items 13 and 32

Security Council
Sixty-second year

The situation in the Middle East

**Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli
Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian
People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories**

**Identical letters dated 9 September 2007 from the Permanent
Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the
Security Council**

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter regarding the aggressive Israeli violation of Syrian airspace that took place on 6 September 2007 (see annex).

I would greatly appreciate it if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13 and 32, and of the Security Council.



**Annex to the identical letters dated 9 September 2007 from the
Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the
President of the Security Council**

[Original: Arabic]

In flagrant defiance of international law, the United Nations Charter and the resolutions of the Security Council, the Israeli air force, after midnight on 6 September 2007, committed a breach of the airspace of the Syrian Arab Republic crossing its northern frontier from the direction of the Mediterranean, flying towards the north-east and breaking the sound barrier. As the Israeli aircraft were departing they dropped some munitions but without managing to cause any human casualties or material damage.

This Israeli violation of Syrian airspace is not the first of its kind; Israel has deliberately committed other similar crimes including the bombing of Syrian civilian facilities in 2003 in flagrant defiance of its obligations under the Disengagement Agreement.

The Israeli Government which has persisted in perpetrating massacres on a daily basis against the Palestinian people and which launched a devastating war against Lebanon last year, has been continuing to further strain the already tense atmosphere in the region and to assert its hostile intentions against the Syrian Arab Republic, which has, time and again, affirmed its desire to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region in implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, with a view to ensuring the return of the occupied Syrian Golan in its entirety to the motherland.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, in drawing attention to this flagrant violation by Israel of its airspace and to its aggression against the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic in clear and brazen defiance of international law and in a new and dangerous escalation of the situation in the region, emphasizes that the persistence of the Israeli Government in choosing aggression and escalation instead of espousing the option of peace, demonstrates the truth about the Israeli policies which is concealed behind false claims that Israel desires to achieve peace in the region while, at the same time, it commits war crimes, crimes against humanity and violations which are well known and are indicative of its utter contempt for compliance with the United Nations Charter and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. In warning the Israeli Government of the consequences of such blatant aggression, Syria emphasizes that if the international community persists in disregarding these Israeli actions in breach of international law, that is likely to subject the region and international peace and security to serious consequences that may be difficult to control.

(Signed) Bashar Ja'afari
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
11 September 2007

Original: English

Letter dated 31 July 2007 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

By its resolution 1504 (2003) of 4 September 2003, the Security Council appointed Carla Del Ponte as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. In accordance with the statute of the International Tribunal, the term of office of Ms. Del Ponte will come to an end on 14 September 2007.

In accordance with article 16, paragraph 4, of the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the Prosecutor is appointed by the Security Council on nomination by the Secretary-General.

Ms. Del Ponte has indicated that she does not wish to be considered for reappointment for a new term. However, she would be willing to have her present term as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal extended, under the same conditions, until 31 December 2007, pending the appointment of a new Prosecutor.

In light of the above, I am of the view that as the International Tribunal moves closer to completion of its mandate, adoption of this measure would be indispensable for two reasons. Should the Security Council agree with this approach, it would allow more time for appropriate consultations regarding the appointment of her successor. In the interests of consistency, continuity, stability, and effectiveness of the International Tribunal, this course of action would avoid the difficulties associated with an interim solution at a critical time in its operations.

I hereby suggest that you and, through you the Security Council consider the extension of Carla Del Ponte's appointment until the end of the year. It would be my intention in due course to submit to the Council the name of my nominee for the position of Prosecutor of the International Tribunal.

(Signed) Ban Ki-moon



**Security Council**

Distr.: General
11 September 2007

Original: English

Letter dated 31 July 2007 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

By its resolution 1505 (2003) of 4 September 2003, the Security Council appointed Hassan Bubacar Jallow as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. In accordance with the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal, the term of office of Mr. Jallow will come to an end on 14 September 2007.

In accordance with article 15, paragraph 4, of the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Prosecutor is appointed by the Security Council on nomination by the Secretary-General and shall serve a four-year term.

In accordance with my responsibilities under that provision, I hereby submit to you and, through you, to the Security Council the name of Hassan Bubacar Jallow as my nominee and would ask the Council to reappoint him as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for a four-year term, effective 15 September 2007, subject to the following paragraph.

At the present time, the expectation is that the International Tribunal shall complete its mandate before the expiry of Mr. Jallow's four-year term. Therefore the actual duration of Mr. Jallow's appointment shall be determined by the completion of the work of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

(Signed) **Ban Ki-Moon**





Security Council

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12 September 2007
English
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Note verbale dated 11 September 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Chad to the United Nations presents its compliments to the President of the Security Council and has the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. Ahmad Allam-Mi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Chad, and to request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council (see annex).



**Annex to the note verbale dated 11 September 2007 from the
Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Chad welcomes the new recommendations of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, contained in his report of 10 August 2007, with a view to the deployment of an international presence in eastern Chad in order to contribute to the protection of refugees, internally displaced persons and civilian populations at risk, to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance and to create favourable conditions for reconstruction and development in this region.

The Government of Chad confirms its intention to establish, with United Nations support, a Chadian humanitarian protection police (*police tchadienne pour la protection humanitaire*).

The Government of Chad hopes that it will be possible to deploy the international elements envisaged in the Secretary-General's initiative as soon as possible and declares that it is prepared to facilitate this deployment.

After six months, the Government of Chad, together with the United Nations and the European Union, will conduct a preliminary assessment of this presence in order to prepare for the transfer of the tasks discharged by the European Union operation to other contingents, within the framework of the United Nations and with the consent of Chad, after a further six months, should such assessment establish the need to do so.

The Government of Chad calls on the international community, United Nations agencies and donors to provide increased support for its effort to achieve economic rehabilitation and development in eastern Chad.

The Government of Chad should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmad Allam-Mi



Security Council

Distr.: General
12 September 2007

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1504 (2003) of 4 September 2003,

Having regard to Article 16 (4) of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia,

Aware that the term of office for Ms. Carla Del Ponte as Prosecutor for the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia expires on 14 September 2007,

Noting the need to ensure a smooth transition between the departure of Ms. Carla Del Ponte and the assumption of office of her successor,

Having considered the request of the Secretary-General to extend the appointment of Ms. Del Ponte from 15 September 2007 to 31 December 2007 (S/2007/538),

Noting the intention of the Secretary-General to submit the name of his nominee for the position of Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia,

Decides, notwithstanding the provisions of article 16 (4) of the Statute, to extend for a final period the appointment of Ms. Carla Del Ponte as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia with effect from 15 September 2007 until 31 December 2007.





Security Council

Distr.: General
12 September 2007

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1505 (2003) of 4 September 2003,

Having regard to Article 15 (4) of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) as adopted by the Council in its resolution 1503 (2003),

Having considered the nomination by the Secretary-General of Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow for reappointment as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (S/2007/539),

Recalling that resolution 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003 called upon the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to take all possible measures to complete all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008, and to complete all work in 2010 (ICTR completion strategy),

Recalling also its resolution 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004 which emphasized the importance of fully implementing the International Tribunal's completion strategy and urges the Tribunal to plan and act accordingly,

Decides to reappoint Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda with effect from 15 September 2007 for a four-year term, which is subject to an earlier termination by the Security Council upon completion of the work of the International Tribunal.





Security Council

Distr.: General
18 September 2007
English
Original: French

Letter dated 17 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the communication from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo dated 15 September 2007 concerning the situation that continues to affect the eastern border areas of the country (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Ileka Atoki**
Ambassador



Annex to the letter dated 17 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Communication of the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs to the diplomatic corps accredited to the Democratic Republic of the Congo

15 September 2007

I thank you for responding to our Saturday invitation and agreeing to give up your customary weekend activities. Sometimes, too, it is nice for us to get together even for a communication of a few minutes.

Both you and I have been following very closely the situation of our civil and military compatriots and the situation in the eastern border regions. And it is this now very worrying situation that is the reason for our meeting today.

We are receiving alarming reports on a daily basis about the deteriorating security situation. And this is why, with reference to the statement made to the press on 11 September 2007 by the President of the Security Council concerning the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo would like to inform you of the following:

1. The current tensions in the provinces of North and South Kivu are the direct consequence of the continued presence in this part of our country of regular armies and armed groups and militias, mainly from Rwanda.
2. The Democratic Republic of the Congo is in no way responsible for the presence of these armed elements on its territory, elements which, moreover, it has never invited.
3. The Democratic Republic of the Congo has no hidden agenda vis-à-vis its neighbours. It would like to maintain the best possible relations and to live in peace and on good terms with all neighbouring countries, thereby pursuing its vision of a diplomacy of peace and development.

More specifically, with regard to Rwandan citizens in its territory, the Democratic Republic of the Congo wishes to restate its position that all armed citizens of Rwanda, whoever they may be, must return home. The Democratic Republic of the Congo calls upon the Rwandese Republic to create political conditions that are conducive to the return of the ex-FAR to their country as soon as possible in order to restore stability to the Great Lakes region.

4. The Democratic Republic of the Congo reaffirms its determination to abide by the commitments undertaken and set out in the joint communiqué of 3 September 2007, which was issued on the occasion of the official visit to Kinshasa by Mr. Charles Morigande, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Rwanda.
5. The Democratic Republic of the Congo expresses its surprise at the Security Council's request to begin a dialogue with Mr. Laurent Nkundabatware.
6. The Security Council seems to have forgotten that Mr. Laurent Nkundabatware ranks high on the list of persons and entities subject to the measures imposed by paragraphs 13 and 15 of its resolution 1596 (2005) of 18 April 2005. The individual

in question is a war criminal, who has been identified as such by the United Nations, and more specifically by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in his report (S/2002/764), which was considered by the Security Council at its 4705th meeting, held on 13 February 2003.

7. At a time when the international community is marking the anniversary of the cowardly terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a partner in the fight against international terrorism, is of the view that no effort should be spared to bring to justice Mr. Laurent Nkundabatware, a Rwandan terrorist who has undeniable responsibility for the most serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the Congo.

8. The Democratic Republic of the Congo calls for justice for the millions of men, women and children of Burundi, Rwanda and our country, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, whose basic human rights have been denied them.

9. The Democratic Republic of the Congo reaffirms its firm commitment to continuing its partnership and cooperation with the international community as a whole and with the Security Council in particular with a view to finding a lasting or even definitive solution to the breakdown of international peace and stability, which has cast a pall over the Great Lakes region for more than a decade now and which is preventing our Government from carrying out its reconstruction.

You will agree with me that the comments made in the statement made to the press on 11 September 2007 by the President of the Security Council concerning the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are a matter of concern to us and that it was therefore necessary for the Government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to issue this statement.

You who share on a daily basis the reality of our situation with us should relay to your Governments the reality of all the families, women, and children who are raped and violated in the worst possible ways. It is time for us all to work to neutralize the former general Laurent Nkundabatware.



Security Council

Distr.: General
17 September 2007

Original: English

Letter dated 11 September 2007 from the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its meeting held at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs during its one hundred and twenty-eighth ordinary session, in Cairo on 5 September 2007 (see annex). The resolution is entitled "Occupation by Iran of the three Arab islands of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa in the Arabian Gulf, which belong to the United Arab Emirates" (resolution No. 6801).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yahya Mahmassani
Ambassador



Annex to the letter dated 11 September 2007 from the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Occupation by Iran of the three Arab islands in the Arabian Gulf belonging to the United Arab Emirates: the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa

The Council of the League at the ministerial level,

Having considered:

- The note of the General Secretariat,
- The preliminary report of the Secretary-General and the activities of the General Secretariat between sessions,
- The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

Guided by the resolutions of the previous summit, the last of which was resolution 376 of the Riyadh Summit (nineteenth ordinary session) of 29 March 2007 concerning the occupation by the Islamic Republic of Iran of three islands in the Arabian Gulf, namely the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, which belong to the United Arab Emirates,

Reaffirming its earlier resolutions, the most recent of which was resolution 6738 (one hundred and twenty-seventh ordinary session) of 4 March 2007,

Resolves

1. To reaffirm without qualification the absolute sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three islands of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa and to support all peaceful measures and means adopted by the United Arab Emirates to regain its sovereignty over the occupied islands;
2. To denounce the continued consecration by the Iranian Government of its occupation of the three islands and its violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates, which can only undermine security and stability in the region and pose a threat to international peace and security;
3. To condemn the building by the Islamic Republic of Iran of housing facilities to settle Iranians on the three occupied Arab islands;
4. To condemn the Iranian military manoeuvres being conducted on the three occupied islands of the United Arab Emirates, namely, the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, and those islands' territorial waters, airspace, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone, which constitute an inseparable part of the United Arab Emirates, and to request that Iran desist from such violations and acts of provocation which constitute interference in the internal affairs of an independent, sovereign State, do not promote confidence-building, threaten security and stability in the region and endanger the security and safety of regional and international navigation in the Arabian Gulf;

5. To appeal once again to the Iranian Government to end its occupation of the three islands of the United Arab Emirates, refrain from trying to impose a fait accompli by force, desist from establishing any installations for the purpose of modifying the islands' residential or demographic structure, revoke all measures and remove all installations unilaterally put in place on the three Arab islands, inasmuch as such measures and claims are null and void, lack any legal effect and do not diminish the established right of the United Arab Emirates over its three islands and are acts that run counter to the provisions of international law and the Geneva Convention of 1949; and to call upon the Iranian Government to adopt peaceful means for resolving the dispute existing with regard to those islands in accordance with the principles and norms of international law, including agreement to refer the matter to the International Court of Justice;
6. To express the hope that the Islamic Republic of Iran will reconsider its position of rejecting the effort to find a peaceful solution to the issue of the three occupied islands of the United Arab Emirates either through direct, earnest negotiations or through recourse to the International Court of Justice;
7. To call upon Iran to translate its stated desire for improved relations with the Arab countries and for dialogue and détente into concrete steps, both in word and in deed, in the form of a genuine response to the earnest appeals launched by His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates, the States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab States, international groups, friendly nations and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, calling for a solution to the dispute over the three occupied islands by peaceful means in accordance with customary practice and the covenants and rules of international law, either through direct, earnest negotiations or through recourse to the International Court of Justice, so as to build trust and enhance security and stability in the Arabian Gulf region;
8. To have all Arab States undertake, in their contacts with Iran, to raise the issue of Iran's occupation of the three islands in order to stress the need to end it, based on the fact that the three islands are occupied Arab territory;
9. To inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Security Council of the importance of maintaining the issue on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized until Iran ends its occupation of the three Arab islands and the United Arab Emirates regains its full sovereignty over them;
10. To request the Secretary-General to follow up this matter and report to the Council at its next ordinary session.



Security Council

Distr.: General
12 September 2007

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the representative of Indonesia on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 11 September 2007 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, stating that R. M. Marty Muliana Natalegawa has been appointed representative of Indonesia on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, those credentials are in order.





**General Assembly
Security Council**

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12 September 2007

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**General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus**

**Security Council
Sixty-second year**

**Letter dated 7 September 2007 from the Permanent
Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 6 September 2007 (see annex), addressed to you by Murat Soysal, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the representation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, forwarding the letter of Turgay Avcı, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of Mr. Avcı's letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Baki İlkin
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 7 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey herewith a copy of the letter dated 3 September 2007 addressed to you by Turgay Avcı, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see enclosures).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Murat Soysal
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Enclosures

I have the honour to bring to your kind attention the ongoing Greek Cypriot efforts to procure 41 new battle tanks for the Greek Cypriot National Guard (GCNG), which has widely been reported in the Greek Cypriot media (Please find enclosed the news items from the Greek Cypriot dailies, Politis and Cyprus Mail respectively). In this context, I also wish to redraw your attention to my letter of 25 December 2006 addressed to you with regard to the ongoing rearmament programme of the Greek Cypriot side.

The unabated rearmament efforts of the Greek Cypriot administration at an accelerating pace is of serious concern to us, since this is a time when all efforts should be concentrated on gaining momentum vis-à-vis the efforts for a comprehensive settlement under your good offices mission. Unfortunately, while the Turkish Cypriot side is working on moving ahead with cooperation between the two sides in order to pave the way for negotiations for a just and lasting settlement, the Greek Cypriot side is working incessantly on bolstering its military power. It is clear that the steps taken by the Greek Cypriot administration to procure 41 battle tanks, as part of its rearmament programme, casts a shadow on the sincerity of the Greek Cypriot leadership's engagement in the process of negotiations between the two sides and raises serious doubts.

The allocation of massive amounts of financial resources by the Greek Cypriot side for new arms purchases, modernization and reconstruction of military facilities from its annual budgets reveals that its true intention is not to create a positive atmosphere but to boost its military capability. So as to shed light on the level of rearmament of the Greek Cypriot administration, I deem it necessary to state that its total military expenditure for 2006 was in excess of 400 million United States dollars and its military expenditure per capita is one of the highest in the world.

In addition to its increasing rearmament efforts, the conclusion of bilateral agreements regarding the delimitation of a maritime jurisdiction area in the Eastern Mediterranean with neighbouring countries, the signing of an "Agreement in the Field of Defence" with France, in its purported capacity as the "Government of Cyprus", and the ongoing unauthorized selling and granting of military material originating from the United States of America to the GCNG by Greece under the pretext of the joint military doctrine signed between Greece and the Greek Cypriot administration are just a few examples of the ongoing provocative policies of the Greek Cypriot side. Such actions are not only likely to lead to tension and instability in the island but also to complicate efforts towards a comprehensive settlement. It should also be kept in mind that the GCNG is an entity established contrary to the 1959-1960 international Cyprus treaties and the Constitution of the 1960 partnership Republic, and its crimes committed against the Turkish Cypriot people between 1963 and 1974 are well recorded in United Nations documents.

I hope and trust that the international community would take the necessary steps expeditiously to discourage the Greek Cypriot side from continuing its militarization campaign as well as all other provocative policies. I also expect that the Greek Cypriot side will be urged to adopt policies which will help to build confidence between the two peoples and be conducive to facilitating the efforts aimed at reaching a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue under your mission of good offices.

In concluding, I would like to reiterate our firm commitment to a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem under your good offices mission and on the basis of the United Nations Comprehensive Settlement Plan.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Turgay Avcı
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign Affairs

Forty-one new tanks for Greek Cypriot National Guards

POLITIS (8 August 2007) reports under the front-page headline, "41 New Tanks for Greek Cypriot National Guard [GCNG] – Bids are being assessed for AMX30 or T 80 tanks – Russia-France after 40 million". The paper wrote that Greek Cypriot National Guard is to be strengthened soon with 41 new tanks and bids for these tanks by Russian, French and Ukrainian companies are under consideration.

The paper featured the story extensively with pictures and wrote that the process for the purchase of new tanks had started ten months ago and it is at the stage of completion. It added that Russian "Rosobonexport" company and a Ukrainian company bid for T 80 tanks and the French "GIAT" company bid for the AMX30 B2 tanks.

The paper reported that at the initial stage the German "Krauss-Maffei Wegman (KMW)" company also showed some interest for the "Leopard" tanks but did not file a bid. As a result of this, the paper commented that arms purchase by South Cyprus will develop along the Russian-French axis.

According to the story; a source from the Greek Cypriot Defense Ministry stated that it will be easy to make a decision, because there are already T 80 tanks (they were purchased in 1996 as part of the joint "military" doctrine) and AMX30 B2 tanks (purchased in 1980) in the GCNG inventory.

The story stressed that thermal cameras have been installed by the French "THALES" company to the AMX30 B2 tanks which are in the GCNG inventory. The paper wrote that even though there are thermal cameras in the T80K tanks, the T 80U type tanks do not have such cameras.

The cost of the purchase of the concerned tanks are estimated to be 40 million CYP and as soon as the decision is taken as to which tanks will be purchased; the Greek Cypriot Defense Ministry will take the issue, during the Greek Cypriot Parliament's new legislation period, to the relevant committee.

Based on the information it collected, the paper commented that the Greek Cypriot government wishes to realize the purchase of the concerned arms as soon as possible; because there is a possibility that in the wake of the coming Greek Cypriot presidential election, the current government might be accused for doing nothing to strengthen the GCNG.

The paper also wrote that in view of the cancellation of the purchase of artillery for GCNG and the fact that MI 35 helicopters completed their flight periods; the Greek Cypriot Parliament's Defense Committee approved 10 million CYP for the maintenance of these helicopters two weeks ago.

The paper also wrote that the tender for the purchase of 330 vehicles of different types (mostly trucks) is pending and the said tender was suspended in 2005 for the second time on the grounds of corruption.

Cyprus is "looking to buy new tanks"
Russia, France and Ukraine in the running

Cyprus Mail (9 August 2007)

Officials were quiet yesterday on reports that the Defence Ministry was planning to purchase 41 new tanks for £40 million.

Politis reported that the tenders' board was evaluating offers by French, Russian and Ukrainian companies for the tanks. It said the applications were at an advanced stage having begun 10 months ago.

The Russian company Rosobonexport was named for the supply of T80 tanks. The others were said to be the French firm GIAT to supply AMH30 V2 tanks and an unnamed Ukrainian company that would also supply T80s.

Politis said that for the first time, a German company, Krauss-Maffei Wegmann (KMW), had also expressed an interest in supplying Leopard tanks following the lifting of the German embargo on arms sales to Cyprus last December due to Cyprus' EU membership. However, an application was not submitted in the end.

Sources in the Defence Ministry told the paper that all the possibilities would be taken into consideration when it came to choosing the tanks, such as suitability and technical back-up and support.

Because the issue should go to Parliament, Politis said it contacted members of the House Defence Committee who said they had not been briefed that the National Guard was seeking new tanks, other than a reference in the budgets last December.

Neither Defence Minister Chrisodoulos Pashiardis nor Government Spokesman Vassilis Palmas could be reached for comment on the report yesterday.